

AN OVERVIEW OF UN SYSTEM INPUTS TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

Finalised 17/01/2020

This document is prepared to support the discussions of the EMG Consultative Process on the Post 2020-Global Biodiversity Framework in outlining UN system contributions to the development and implementation of the post 2020 global biodiversity framework.

EMG member entities' submissions on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework¹ are provided by secretariats of UN entities based on agencies' mandates, plans, programs, initiatives and activities already approved by their governing bodies.

By compiling and drawing from the submissions, and those of IUCN and WWF as observer members to the EMG, this overview aims to provide findings that could help generate additional information (updates and comments) from contributing agencies and describe the possible future tasks and inputs of the entities. These findings include:

1. The number of contributing entities and respective policy sectors which could help identify other additional entities that can be invited to contribute, in particular regarding regional policy Agendas²
2. Summary of entities' comments on the 2050 Vision, 2030 Mission, Goals and Targets
3. Type of contribution and entry points for agencies' engagement in addressing the direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity loss³
4. Entities' common messages on the global biodiversity framework and areas which may require more attention in the new framework
5. Tools and resources managed by an entity or entities that could help define and implement the post-2020 global biodiversity framework
6. A summary of key events of the contributing entities in 2020 with relevance to the global biodiversity framework that can be used as opportunities for awareness raising, synergies and mainstreaming with their respective inter-governmental processes and mechanisms such as those on Human Rights, Trade, Health, etc. (Annex 2)

¹ Submissions were provided in response to the CBD Secretariat notifications [2018-063](#), [2019-008](#), and [2019-075](#).

² Contributing entities have been classified per the policy sectors identified in the EMG 2010 biodiversity report "Advancing the Biodiversity Agenda, A UN system Contribution".

³ As identified in the 2019 IPBES Global Assessment report

7. A summary of key messages from the EMG Senior Officials strategic discussion on biodiversity in the context of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework from EMG SOM25 (Annex 3)

BACKGROUND

The international community, under the auspices of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), will review successes and failures in the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and aims at adopting a new post-2020 global biodiversity framework in Kunming, China. The 14th Conference of the Parties to the CBD decided that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (GBF) should be accompanied by an inspirational and motivating 2030 mission as a stepping stone towards the 2050 Vision of 'Living in harmony with nature' ([decision 14/34](#); see [decision X/2 for 2050 Vision](#)).

Building on the EMG's [contribution to the 2010-2020 Biodiversity Strategic Plan](#) and following the [request of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework](#), the EMG Senior Officials established a Consultative Process in September 2019⁴ to prepare a UN system contribution to the preparation and implementation of the GBF. The UN system engagement and input has been underlined as important to ensure that the GBF will be comprehensible to and implementable by UN entities and fit their mandates and roles, including those with direct and indirect links to biodiversity goals and biodiversity related Sustainable Development Goals. This overview is intended to help the EMG Consultative Process input to the global biodiversity framework and the Open-ended Working Group.

METHODOLOGY

This overview presents a synthesis of UN entities' submissions (and IUCN and WWF as observer members to the EMG) to the CBD Secretariat made in response to Notification [2018-063](#), [2019-008](#), and [2019-075](#). These notifications respectively invited submissions for: a) views on the preparation, scope and content of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework; b) views on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, and responses to [a synthesis of initial submissions](#), and c) the structure of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

Each submission was read, and a detailed summary completed. These detailed summaries were then further summarised into key messages. At the same time the submissions were classified in accordance with whether or not they addressed the Strategic Goals of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity loss identified by the 2019 IPBES Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.⁵

Most submissions addressed more than one theme and were classified in accordance with them all. Some themes, for example the IPBES direct driver of pollution, were not referenced explicitly. Although some submissions may have discussed issues that would relate to it, submissions were only categorised based on obvious or explicit links. The key messages of each submission were then compiled into one document from which to identify recurring topics and themes. This process facilitated the identification of gaps and commonalities in the submissions.

⁴ See Annex 3

⁵ <https://www.ipbes.net/global-assessment-report-biodiversity-ecosystem-services>

The compiled key messages were then written up into one extensive narrative. The key themes and gaps were compiled into a summary. The table below outlines UN system entities, in addition to IUCN and WWF, who filed submissions. Some entities submitted multiple papers per entity, but they are each only counted once. The report of the 25th meeting of EMG Senior Officials containing the policy messages and comments of the heads of UN entities was summarized and included where relevant.

Contributing entities were also categorised based on their policy sectors, as identified in the 2010 EMG report '[Advancing the Biodiversity Agenda](#)'. This policy sector overview also included EMG members who contributed to the discussion on biodiversity at the 25th EMG Senior Officials Meeting. These are distinguished from entities that made submissions.⁶

The organisation for submission commonalities was drawn from the possible target topics and elements identified in annex to [SBSTTA document 23/2](#), with additional topics drawn from the submissions and underlined in the table to differentiate.

Common messages were also summarised separately in order to give specific attention to the recurring topics present in submissions. Topics met this criterion if they were raised by three or more entities.

This overview was shared with EMG members during the First meeting of the EMG Consultative Process on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (Montreal, 29th of November 2019), and revised to incorporate comments received during and right after this meeting.

CONTRIBUTING ENTITIES AND POLICY SECTORS

Below is an overview of entities and policy sectors which have made submissions in response to CBD Secretariat notifications regarding the post-2020 process or made strategic comments at the 25th meeting of the EMG Senior Officials (SOM) in September 2019. It must, however, be noted that UN system entities are not spread evenly across the policy sectors. There is also a dominance of submissions from the environment sector, which can skew perceptions about differential policy sector engagement. It must also be noted that the level of detail of submissions differed, with Observers being more specific than UN entities.

This information will help to map all relevant UN system entities representing diverse policy sectors. Additional agencies which could be invited to make contributions are also listed. The objective will be to promote ownership and mainstreaming of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework by UN entities representing all policy sectors.

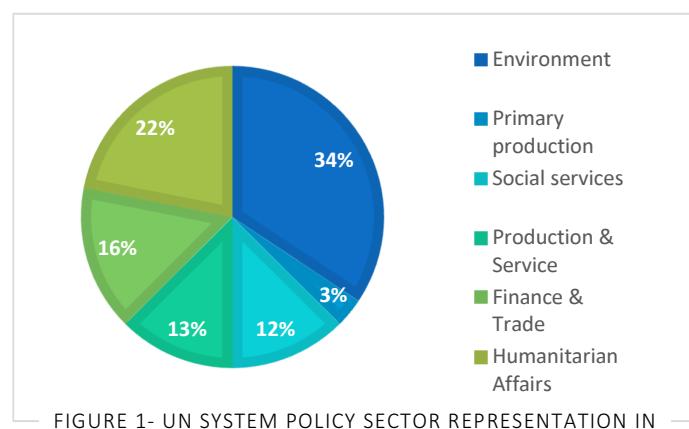


FIGURE 1- UN SYSTEM POLICY SECTOR REPRESENTATION IN THE SUBMISSIONS TO THE CBD

⁶ In the overview of policy sector contributions CITES and ITC are listed, but they did not make individual contributions. Instead they each contributed to different BioTrade Initiative submissions. The CITES Secretariat contributed to BioTrade Initiative submission 2019-008 and ITC contributed to BioTrade Initiative submission 2019-075.

Policy sector	UN system entities who provided inputs to this document	Other potential agencies to be invited
Environment- climate change, land, water	1. UNEP, including UNEP WCMC and UNEP Specially Protected Areas Regional Activity Centre (UNEP MAP) 2. UNFCCC 3. CMS, including the CMS Family 4. UNCCD 5. UN Ozone 6. BRS Conventions 7. CITES ⁷ 8. Ramsar Convention on Wetlands 9. UN Habitat 10. WWF 11. IUCN, including IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas and the IUCN Genetics Specialist Group, jointly with the Scottish Working Group on Aichi Target 13 12. WMO	
Primary production- agriculture, forestry, fisheries	1. FAO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP
Social services- health, knowledge, culture	1. UNESCO 2. UNU-IAS 3. WMO 4. UNODC 5. IMO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHO • UNITAR
Production & Services- industry, energy, transport, tourism, development, jobs	1. IMO 2. UNDP 3. ILO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WIPO • UPU • UNWTO • IAEA • ICAO • ITU • UNIDO • UNOOSA
Finance & Trade	1. UN Committee of Experts on Environmental Economic Accounting ⁸ (UNCEEEA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNFPA • WTO • UNECA

⁷ The CITES Secretariat contributed to BioTrade Initiative submission 2019-008

⁸ Although not a distinct UN entity the UNCEEEA, which comes under the UN Statistical Committee, did produce independent submissions.

	2. World Bank 3. UNCTAD 4. UNECE 5. IFAD 6. ITC ⁹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNECLAC • UNESCAP • UNESCWA • GEF • IMF • UNDESA
Humanitarian Affairs	1. UN Women 2. UNOPS 3. UN DOS 4. IOM 5. OHCHR 6. UNDRR 7. International Federation of the Red Cross	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OCHA • UNHCR • UNICEF • UN Peacekeeping (DPO)

COMMON MESSAGES RAISED BY THE UN SYSTEM SUBMISSIONS

Common messages are those mentioned by more than three submissions.

1. Coherence and synergies with other conventions and international agendas¹⁰ should be a priority- FAO, UNU, UNEP, UN Women, UN Habitat (SOM), WMO (SOM), Ramsar Convention (SOM), UN ECE (SOM), UNESCAP and UNECLAC (Consultative Process)
- Methods should be developed to promote collaboration, cooperation, and integration of the post-2020 framework with existing conventions and international/inter-governmental agendas. There should also be efforts made to reduce duplication in and of existing reporting processes, at national, regional and global levels, so as to reduce redundancy and capitalise on possible reporting synergies for the framework.
 - In order to promote collaboration with other biodiversity-related conventions, they could be seen as operational arms of an overarching objective, namely the framework. This would not only contribute to enhanced implementation and increased consistency in messaging, but also to building their ownership of the framework. Ownership of the framework by MEAs on other topics should also be increased. This could be built through a collaborative approach and a focus on including complementarities.
 - Special attention should be paid to ensuring that attainment of other conventions and agendas does not undermine biodiversity objectives. This is particularly relevant to the SDGs. In order to help reduce the likelihood of this happening, biodiversity should be mainstreamed into other international agendas and UN processes. For example, biodiversity should be highlighted as underlying all SDGs, and could be incorporated into UNDAFs and UN entity strategic plans.

⁹ ITC contributed to BioTrade Initiative submission 2019-075

¹⁰ Coherence and synergies with other conventions and international agendas, such as: Rio +20 Declaration and the Sustainable Development Goals, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, existing (UNFCCC, CBD, etc.) COP decisions, regional water conventions, etc.

- In order to further pre-empt the possible undermining of biodiversity by the attainment of the SDGs, consideration could be given to the inclusion of the post-2020 framework into Agenda 2030. It could potentially be integrated as a mechanism for attaining SDG 17, Partnerships for the Goals.
 - Synergies between regional CBD COP consultations and inter-governmental meetings held by regional committees should be explored and mobilised. These should be used to link biodiversity and climate change in regional policy agendas and regional issue-based coalitions, and to enhance transformational change for the biodiversity, climate change and 2030 agendas.
2. **Responsibility, accountability, commitment and liability should be increased-** IUCN, UNEP, WWF
- The Aichi Targets lacked effective implementation, and so it is crucial that the post-2020 framework increase responsibility and accountability for, and commitment and liability to the framework. Stronger and more transparent monitoring, reporting and accountability mechanisms could facilitate this and need to be included. Such mechanisms should be transparent for accountability reasons but also to share best practice for national policies, processes and ‘champion initiatives’.
 - Community-based monitoring is also an important consideration for accountability and liability reasons. National commitments should therefore be available for indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs) and other communities to track progress.
 - The post-2020 framework should require regular review and periodic ‘global stocktakes’ of commitments, including voluntary commitments, in order to identify whether they require ‘ratcheting up’. Such global stocktakes should use global and national indicators in addition to sectoral indicators and could occur through a specifically designed mechanism. This will enable the identification of implementation gaps and will therefore facilitate actions to improve implementation. WWF has outlined one such possible mechanism, titled the ‘Present, Review, Ratchet Mechanism’.
3. **Connectivity should have a central focus, potentially as one of a set of top priorities-** UNESCO, IUCN, UNCCD, CMS, UNEP
- Connectivity should be centrally included in the framework, either as a stand-alone target or as part of other relevant goals, milestones, and/or targets. Regardless, it should be a central consideration in implementation. It encompasses interacting considerations of landscape, ecological, habitat, evolutionary process connectivity which are all relevant to genetic, species and ecosystem diversity. Connectivity is relevant to addressing concerns related to migratory species, genetic diversity, habitat fragmentation, ecological functioning, city planning, ecosystem restoration, etc. Considerations for the inclusion of connectivity as an element of the framework should include attention to retention of intact wilderness but should also incorporate biodiversity in productive and urban areas.
4. **Stakeholder engagement**

- Diverse stakeholders should be engaged in the development, governance and implementation of the framework. Guidelines and capacity-building should also be provided to facilitate and enable their involvement. The table below presents types of stakeholders identified specifically for engagement.

Stakeholder category	Entities calling for their inclusion
IPLCs, and their knowledge	IUCN, World Bank, UNEP, UN Women, OHCHR, WWF
Non-biodiversity sectors	CBD (SOM), IFAD, UNEP, World Bank, ESCAP, UNCTAD
Youth	IUCN, UNESCO, UNCCD, WWF
Women	IUCN, UN Women, WWF
Sub-national/local governments and cities	IUCN, UNEP, WWF
Civil society	IUCN, WWF, UNEP
The private sector	IUCN, World Bank, WWF, UNCTAD

SUMMARY OF ENTITIES COMMENTS ON THE 2050 VISION, 2030 MISSION, GOALS AND TARGETS

What follows is a summary of the messages highlighted in UN system submissions to the CBD Secretariat on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. They reflect a range of points arranged by Framework element.

2050 Vision

- The CBD 2050 Vision, ‘Living in harmony with nature’, outlined in [decision 10/2](#), presents a general direction for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. It presents an admirable goal, but in order to enact the Vision some clarification is required. What exactly is meant by ‘nature’ must be more clearly established in addition to what ‘living in harmony’ entails. (UNEP)
- The prior is not easily done as any conception of nature reflects specific cultural values, but such clarification would nonetheless be useful for orienting action. In terms of ‘living in harmony’, this could be clarified through an emphasis on the planetary emergency and the need for transformational change (IUCN) by drawing straight from the direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity loss identified in the 2019 IPBES Global Assessment report. (UNEP)

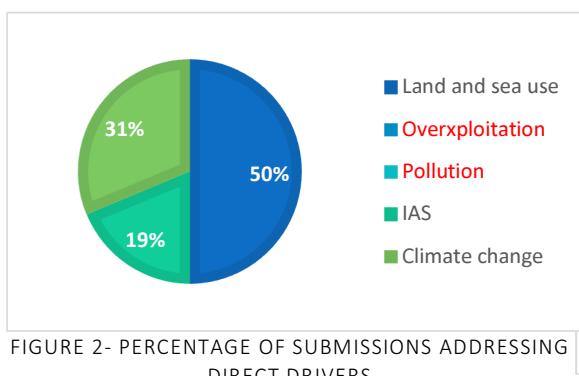


FIGURE 2- PERCENTAGE OF SUBMISSIONS ADDRESSING DIRECT DRIVERS

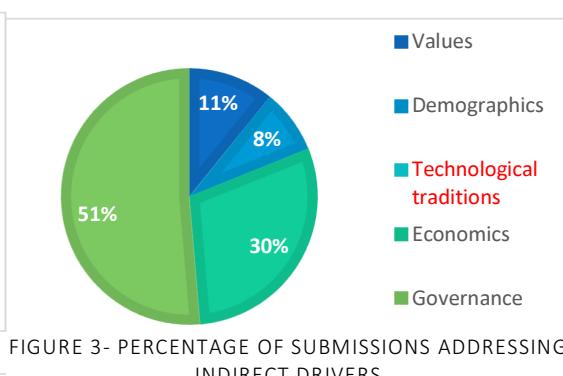


FIGURE 3- PERCENTAGE OF SUBMISSIONS ADDRESSING INDIRECT DRIVERS

- Furthermore, in order to support implementation of the 2050 Vision, necessary achievements for 2030 and 2040 should be identified. Overall actions should be outlined in addition to the constituency of change agents, with actions specified for each group. (UNEP)
- Long-term targets that end in 2050 would also be useful to underline the connection between the 2030 Mission and the 2050 Vision, to maintain momentum for attaining the Vision, and to act as landing lights for its attainment. (IUCN, UNEP)
- Any targets or goals for 2030 and 2040 should be developed by back-casting from the 2050 Vision in order to ensure that the required actions are proportional to the desired outcomes. (IUCN, UNEP)
- Scenarios and modelling should be used to identify actions that contribute to biodiversity, ecosystem services and other global goals and agendas. (UNEP).
- Such scenarios and models can be both the basis for back-casting and for communicating the rationale for the increased ambition that the global biodiversity framework necessitates (UNEP) and should therefore also incorporate the expected impacts of climate change. (IUCN)
- Furthermore, identifying necessary actions would facilitate the identification of financial needs, and can therefore support resource mobilisation. (UNEP)

2030 Mission

- The 2030 Mission should act as a stepping stone for the 2050 Vision. (UNEP) It must incorporate a gender perspective (UN Women) and should contain an explicit connection to the SDGs. (IUCN)
- The GBF should clearly define its relationship and synergies with the SDGs. (UNESCO) A strong link to the SDGs should be ensured either through a robust link in the rationale, or through a specific mechanism. (UNEP)
- Central to the 2030 Mission should be recognition of the contributions of ecosystem services to wellbeing and consideration of the drivers contributing to the degradation and loss of such services. (UNCEEEA¹¹)
- Focusing the post-2020 framework on wellbeing and ecosystem services not only highlights the link between society and nature (IUCN) but can also be used to promote actions that enhance both. (UNEP)
- Including food security and nutrition as aspects of the 2030 Mission would be one such way to reflect this focus. (FAO)
- The 2030 Mission should also include a focus on mainstreaming biodiversity in climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction frameworks and agendas. (WMO)

¹¹ Although not a distinct UN entity the UN Committee on Environmental Economic Accounting, which comes under the UN Statistical Committee, did produce independent submissions.

- A ‘Pressure-State-Response’ approach to the framework would enable effective consideration of drivers of biodiversity loss and would help orient actions towards addressing them. Such an approach could also include a goal outlining a desired state of biodiversity, which could double as an apex target. (World Bank)
- Apex targets, similar to the symbolic ‘1.5 degrees’ target of the Paris Agreement, should be developed both for 2030 and the 2050 Vision. (UNEP, IUCN)

Goals

- Numerous submissions noted that the Strategic Plan 2011-2020, including its Strategic Goals and the Aichi Targets, were comprehensive and that, after identifying gaps and bottlenecks, they could be used as the base for the post-2020 framework goals and targets. (UNEP, UNESCO)
- Mainstreaming biodiversity, understanding and reducing pressures on biodiversity, safeguarding ecosystems, enhancing benefits from biodiversity, and enhancing implementation could therefore all remain goals for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. IUCN has submitted, in response to Notification 2019-075, thorough suggestions for Aichi target successors.

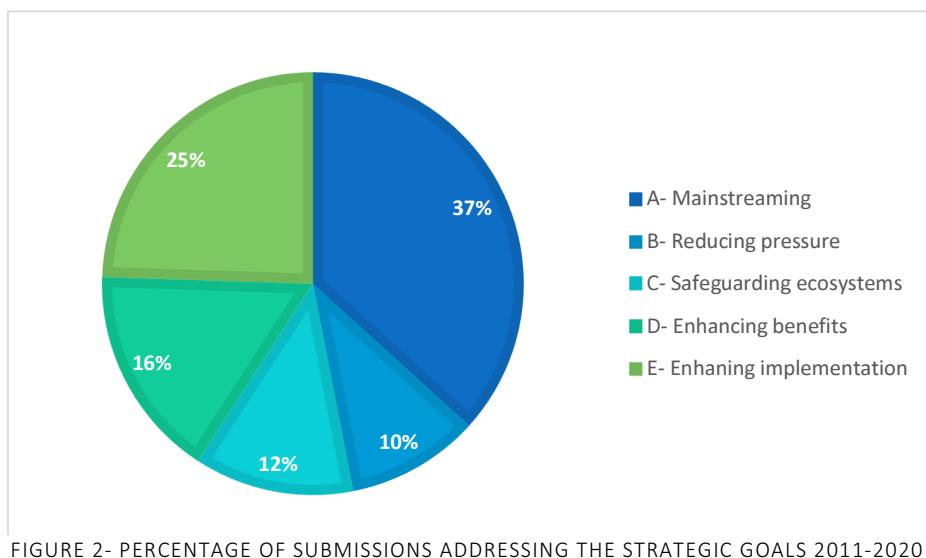


FIGURE 2- PERCENTAGE OF SUBMISSIONS ADDRESSING THE STRATEGIC GOALS 2011-2020

- An additional goal that simultaneously addresses human development and biodiversity conservation could facilitate mainstreaming of biodiversity in other international agendas and could also be used to highlight the links between livelihoods and wellbeing and biodiversity and ecosystem services. Such a goal could also be used to enhance synergies with culture-related conventions. UNESCO site-based programmes can be used as examples to demonstrate that human development and biodiversity can be addressed simultaneously. They can additionally be mobilised as platforms for dialogue and laboratories of learning for discussion and testing of how best to approach these two goals together. (UNESCO)

- The global framework must clarify the relationship between national and global targets. (UNESCO) National commitments should be based on evidence of how they contribute to national and global goals, (UNESCO, UNEP) and so a 2030 Mission Apex Goal should be able to be disaggregated nationally, by sector, and for individual actors and stakeholders. (IUCN)
- This could also potentially leverage voluntary commitments from philanthropes and the private sector. Where possible, it would be beneficial for goals of the framework to share sub-targets and indicators with the SDGs in order to take advantage of existing processes and to prevent duplication. (UNU)

Targets

- Targets should explicitly address the drivers of biodiversity loss, (IUCN, UNCCD, World Bank) all three types of biodiversity (genetic, species, ecosystem) and the processes and patterns relevant to each type. (IUCN)
- The framework should focus on prevention of adverse impacts and will benefit from a categorisation of the targets. (IOM) This could potentially be based on the drivers of biodiversity loss they will contribute to addressing, (IUCN, UNEP) but could also use the existing Aichi Goals or whichever goals the framework adopts. Other suggestions include categorizing targets as aspirational, targets and milestones for the biodiversity community itself, targets and milestones for influence on other sectors, and targets for enabling activities. (UNEP)
- The targets should be science-based, as these typically set a higher level of ambition. (UNESCO, IUCN, WMO) These targets should also have increased specificity and measurability compared to the Aichi Targets. (IUCN) Where possible, sub-targets should be shared with the SDGs. (UNU) The Aichi Targets should be used as the base, with identified gaps and bottlenecks being filled. (UNEP, UNESCO) Furthermore, the framework needs to distinguish between outcome- and process-oriented targets. (IUCN)
- Different conservation tools will likely need their own targets to ensure their effective implementation. (IUCN) There also needs to be a specific focus on improving transboundary cooperation. (UNESCO) With a broad range of actors involved and a variety of development challenges (World Bank) it is important to recognise different roles and responsibilities, (UNEP) the differentiation of which should be outlined in the framework targets themselves. (IUCN) National areas beyond jurisdiction should be specifically addressed (UNESCO, UNEP) and activities identified to address such issues. (UNEP)
- Sustainable trade, including the UNCTAD BioTrade Initiative, can provide positive incentives to conserve biodiversity and mainstream conservation both in the public and private sector. It could be considered to be included as both a target and a means of implementation for the post-2020 GBF. (UNCTAD)

The following table presents a compilation of messages from UN system submissions (and EMG Observer members) to the CBD Secretariat on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. They have been arranged by target topic, in line with those presented in [SBSTTA document 23/2](#), and by framework element. Topics or elements not present in the SBSTTA document table have been underlined.

Target topics/Framework element	Key inputs and contributing agencies	Existing work or data of relevance
Biodiversity and conservation outcomes		
Habitat	<p>There should be zero habitat loss by 2030- WWF</p> <p>There should be net habitat gain by 2030- UNCCD</p> <p>There should be equal focus on marine and terrestrial areas- IMO, IUCN</p> <p>The framework would benefit from including area-based conservation targets, missing from the Aichi Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best determined at the national level- IUCN, UNCCD • These should be science- and percentage-based for increased impact- UNESCO, IUCN • If quantitative, differentiation should be made between protected areas, sustainable use/management or restoration designations- UNCCD, IUCN • Focus on management and connectivity- UNEP, IUCN • There could be a specific target for WHA areas- UNESCO • Targets should include qualitative elements which can be drawn from Aichi Target 11- IUCN 	<p>UNESCO site-based programmes could be used to help localise targets.</p> <p>IUCN KBAs could be incorporated.</p> <p>Capacity-building is underway for OECMs and LDN by UNEP, FAO, UNCCD, IUCN- UNCCD.</p>
Species	<p>There should be no net species loss by 2030 and improved status for species by 2050- UNCCD, IUCN</p> <p>There should be species management plans in place by 2030 for key wild species</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Connectivity must be incorporated in the framework- UNESCO, IUCN, UNCCD- CMS suggested it be one of a set of top priorities • Should have its own target but could be included in other targets/goals/milestones (potentially in area-based conservation targets)- CMS, UNEP • Migratory species lacked attention in Aichi Targets, could be addressed through connectivity- CMS 2. Despite being the base of all terrestrial ecosystems, plants did not receive significant attention in the Aichi Targets. They could be included by incorporating the content of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, ending in 2020- GPPC, IUCN 3. The genetic diversity of wild flora and fauna as excluded from the Aichi Targets and should be included in this framework- IUCN • Assessments of wild genetic diversity can help monitor biodiversity and extinction status, as it decreases near- IUCN 	<p>Any plant-specific targets and milestones from this framework could be extracted to make a new Global Strategy for Plant Conservation to mobilise the plant conservation community- GPPC.</p> <p>It is important that any elements relevant to species consider the work compiled under the CITES database- UNCTAD.</p>
Direct drivers		

Land (and sea) use changes	<p>Incorporate urban and rural dimensions in order to address all drivers and impacts- UN Habitat (SOM), WWF, IUCN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There should additionally be attention to environmental solutions in urban settings- UNDRR (SOM) <p>There needs to be clarification and emphasis of the incorporation of biodiversity into wider land- and seascapes and productive areas- UNU, IUCN</p> <p>Proper spatial planning (i.e. of urbanisation), with involvement of governments at all levels, can address the impact of land-use changes on biodiversity and the spatial dimensions of biodiversity loss- UN Habitat (SOM), IUCN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage with Ministers of Planning- World Bank 	<p>The Satoyama Principles (UNU) and the Three Global Conditions for Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use (IUCN) could be used as frameworks for the integration of biodiversity into productive areas.</p> <p>Link to Regional Seas Conventions- UNEP.</p> <p>IFADs work incorporates sustainable use of biodiversity (in productive landscapes) through agrobiodiversity and agroecology- IFAD.</p>
Overexploitation (resource extraction)	<p>Biodiversity should be used, traded, and managed sustainably by 2030- IUCN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This should be certified once completed- UNCCD <p>Sector-specific targets can help address specific exploitative practices- WWF, IUCN, UNEP, CBD (SOM)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include sectors beyond those related to biodiversity conservation, eg. fisheries, agriculture, infrastructure, extractives, manufacturing, water, business, finance- WWF, World Bank, FAO, UNEP, UNESCO <p>Illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing needs to be addressed, in addition to destructive gears and methods- IUCN</p>	<p>Just transition plans can be used to mainstream sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity- ILO.</p>
Invasive alien species (IAS)	<p>There should be quantifiable IAS targets that go beyond the Aichi Target to focus on prevention and prioritise vulnerable areas and harmful IAS- IUCN, WWF, IMO</p>	<p>IMO work at the regulatory level with associated capacity building, addressing the prevention of IAS transfer through all shipping-related vectors.</p>
Climate change	<p>Climate change and biodiversity should receive equal attention- UNESCO</p> <p>Expected impacts of climate change should be incorporated into the framework, for example in the modelling and scenarios that should inform goals and targets- IUCN</p> <p>Biodiversity should be mainstreamed into climate change processes, in particular adaptation- IUCN, UNU, WMO</p>	<p>Just transition plans for climate change can be used to mainstream biodiversity into climate change adaptation and mitigation through sustainable use and conservation- ILO.</p>

		IFAD's work on resilience for smallholders has bearings on biodiversity and there is potential to increase follow-up in relation to biodiversity- IFAD.
Pollution	<p>Land-bound actions need to be acknowledged to address marine pollution issues- IUCN</p> <p>Production and consumption practices need to be addressed and resource loops closed- UNEP</p> <p>The impacts of deposition of atmospheric pollutants on biodiversity need to be understood and quantified - WMO</p>	Link to the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management- IUCN.
<u>General comments on drivers</u>	Direct and indirect drivers from all sectors should all be addressed by the framework- IUCN, UNCEEEA, UNEP, UNCCD, World Bank, CBD (SOM)	
Use and value of nature		
Material goods from nature	<p>[Primarily addressed in relation to sustainable use, trade and management, discussed above under 'Overexploitation']</p> <p>Food security and nutrition should be addressed in the 2030 Mission- FAO</p> <p>Sustainable use and sustainable trade can enhance biodiversity conservation and so should be incorporated in this light in the post-2020 GBF- UNCTAD</p>	<p>FAO's 2019 report on 'The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture' can be used to raise awareness about the important role of primary production in conservation and use of biodiversity for food and agriculture- FAO.</p> <p>Under the BioTrade Initiative positive outcomes have been achieved through sustainable use and trade, and so this could be used as a potential model for incentivising or implementing biodiversity conservation- UNCTAD.</p>
Regulating services of nature	<p>There need to be targets that address soil diversity due to its significance for food security- IUCN, FAO</p> <p>Nature-based solutions need more attention and momentum- UNEP, IFRC (SOM), IUCN, FAO, WMO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal and marine ecosystems for climate change adaptation and resilience- IUCN • Environmental solutions, including ecosystem-based adaptation, should be explored in urban contexts, for eco- disaster risk reduction, and for climate change adaptation and mitigation- UNDRR (SOM), UNU, WMO <p>Biodiversity conservation and restoration as a way to improve food security and soil diversity- IUCN</p>	

Non-material (cultural services) of nature	The framework should enhance the links between cultural and biological diversity- UNESCO	
Existence and intrinsic values of nature	Different cultural values for nature can be leveraged for conservation- UNESCO	
Equitable benefit sharing from the use of genetic resources	<p>The framework should include targets for securing rights of access to benefits from genetic resources- WWF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity-based innovation must be in line with the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefits of Genetic Resources- BioTrade <p>Wording on access to benefits from genetic resources should be drawn from the CBD and not the Nagoya Protocol as not all Parties to the CBD are Parties to the Protocol- UNEP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation processes of the Protocol can be assessed for potential incorporation into the framework- IUCN <p>Implementation of access and benefit-sharing measures for genetic resources should be in harmony with existing frameworks and infrastructures of the different Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture subsectors- FAO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministries covering agriculture, livestock, forestry and fisheries should be engaged with the development and implementation of access and benefit-sharing measures in line with those identified by the FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, and therefore for the GBF- FAO 	<p>BioTrade can act as a bridge to link the business sector and the Protocol by supporting innovation in line with it.</p> <p>FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture released 'Elements to Facilitate Domestic Implementation of Access and Benefit-Sharing for Different Subsectors of Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture' with explanatory notes.</p> <p>The Nagoya Protocol has complementarity with the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture- FAO.</p>
<u>Equitable access, control and benefit sharing (ACBS) of natural resources and biodiversity</u>	<p>There should be a specific target on access and benefit sharing- IUCN</p> <p>The framework must secure equitable ACBS of natural resources and biodiversity- UN Women, IUCN, UNEP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benefit access issues must be addressed for all sectors- UNEP 	<p>UNESCO suggests the establishment of a UN Inter-Agency Liaison Group on IPLC knowledge to leverage the post-2020 process to develop greater understanding about traditional knowledge.</p> <p>FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture released released</p>

		'ABS Elements' and explanatory notes. BioTrade could be useful to enhance ACBS- UNCTAD.
<u>Ecosystem services generally</u>	There should be a focus on enhancing wellbeing by enhancing ecosystem services- UNEP, IUCN, UNCEEEA, WMO Scenarios and modelling should be used to identify actions' potential contributions to ecosystem services- UNEP	
Tools, solutions and leverage points		
Incentives	There must be a target on identifying, abolishing and/or reallocating harmful economic incentives, such as subsidies- UNESCO, IUCN, UNEP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perverse impacts from subsidies not dealing directly with biodiversity use should also be addressed (eg. Hydropower, irrigation)- IUCN Sustainable use and trade could be framed as positive incentive measures due to their link to sustainable livelihoods- BioTrade	
Laws, regulations and policies	Targets should be included that relate to legal changes- UNEP Biodiversity should be mainstreamed into national policies, plans and strategies, and government mandated programmes relating to all sectors, including health, infrastructure, finance, development, etc.- UNU, FAO, UNDRR (SOM), World Bank, UNEP, WMO Targets could be focused on policy actions- World Bank <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy responses should be identified that take into account sociology, science and cultural norms- UNESCO Policy-making should be evidence-based- UNCEEEA There must be increased protections for environmental and human rights activists, protections for gender-based violence related to biodiversity management and conservation- UN Women, IUCN, OHCHR (SOM) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention and criminal justice need to be included in sustainable use and development- UNODC (SOM) Greater attention should be paid to integrated water resource management approaches for drought and flood management- WMO	Mainstreaming biodiversity into national policies can be done through land- and seascape approaches and through an ecosystem lens for infrastructure- UNU, World Bank. WMO can provide support for integrated water resource management approaches for drought and flood management- WMO. The BioTrade Initiative could be useful for mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into trade policies and to help countries orient their laws and policies towards the implementation of existing CBD obligations. UNCTAD could provide information about how to this could be done- UNCTAD.

Sustainable consumption and production	Food production, consumption and disposal need to be integrated- IFAD Production and consumption need to be addressed and resource loops closed- UNEP Use of biodiversity and natural resources should be sustainable- UNESCO	UN ECLAC is working on paradigm shifts for consumption and production in the region.
Values of biodiversity	There is a need to enhance understanding of different values of biodiversity, as these can be leveraged for conservation- UNEP, UNESCO Natural capital accounting should be used to mainstream biodiversity into national policies and decision-making throughout value chains- UNCEEEA	The UNCEEEA System of Environmental Economic Accounting can be used to do various forms of natural capital accounting.
Other issues for transformational change	The framework should support economic transformation towards job development and reorientation towards biodiversity conservation and sustainable use- UNEP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It should support the building of sustainable economies with the engagement of the private sector and with the aim of closing resource gaps- IUCN, UNEP Key actions for specific sectors that also relate to other major agendas could be included- UNEP Telecoupling, the imported and exported impacts of trade, must be addressed in the framework, and so a specific target for this would be advisable- IUCN Voluntary commitments from states should go above and beyond their committed responsibilities, and non-state actors should also be encouraged to make voluntary commitments for specific sectors, companies, cities, etc.- IUCN, UNEP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criteria for voluntary commitments should be established that promotes and focuses on transparency, and they should preclude greenwashing through pre-emptive measures- IUCN, UNEP • A timetable for voluntary commitments would also be helpful, potentially due by COP15- IUCN, UNEP • Identifying what specific actions are most helpful from non-state actors could facilitate development of voluntary commitments- UNEP 	The ILO DEVINVEST programme on Green Works and just transition plans can help reorient jobs towards biodiversity conservation and sustainable use and development. IFADs work incorporates sustainable use of biodiversity (in productive landscapes) through agrobiodiversity and agroecology- IFAD.
<u>Education</u>	The framework should include education and training components- UNESCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People should be sensitised to key pressures and links between ecosystem services and society- UNEP Education can be used to try and promote values of biodiversity that enable local communities to respect ecosystems- UNEP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Links between cultural and biological diversity should be highlighted in school and non-formal education- UNESCO 	
<u>Indicators and baselines</u>	Indicators need to be developed concurrently with the GBF and available at the start of implementation- UNEP, IUCN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They should be based on existing suites of indicators and should be shared with the SDGs where possible- UNEP, IUCN, UNU • Global indicators should be able to be disaggregated to the national level- IUCN 	IUCN maintains standards for many existing indicators and is willing to continue these contributions.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They should be unambiguously designed and should be developed with communication needs in mind- UNU, IUCN They need to enable baseline analysis, implementation, monitoring and evaluation- UNEP <p>Indicators will require sustainable funding mechanisms throughout the reporting process- IUCN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The framework should identify organisations responsible for producing and contributing to the indicators- IUCN <p>Baselines should ideally be in place before targets/commitments in order to guide their ambition- UNEP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of the three types of biodiversity should baselines, enable monitoring and facilitate target-setting- IUCN 	<p>The UNCEEEA System of Environmental Economic Accounting can be used to develop indicators.</p> <p>Global weather, climate and water observation systems such as GCOS, GOOS, GEO can help gather relevant data for indicators- WMO.</p>
Enabling conditions		
National planning processes	<p>Biodiversity and environmental solutions should be embedded in national plans and policies for coherence- UNDRR (SOM), WMO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The framework should promote the effective use of planning tools and the integration of Convention commitments- UNEP 	<p>FAO's 2019 report on 'The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture' included country-reporting processes that had allowed countries to assess gaps and needs with respect to sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity for food and agriculture- FAO.</p>
Resource mobilisation	<p>There should be a specific target for resource mobilisation- UNEP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The private sector should be engaged with to mobilise resources- IUCN, BioTrade Sectoral ministers should be engaged to mobilise sectoral investment for biodiversity- World Bank <p>Countries should establish environment funds and regional funding strategies should be developed- UNEP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Costing actions needed to implement targets will facilitate resource mobilisation- UNEP The GEF should prioritise complementary funding- UNEP Official development aid, and multilateral aid, should be increased for biodiversity-related projects- IUCN <p>Costs of doing nothing should be included in regional funding strategies- UNEP</p>	<p>CBD Strategy for Resource Mobilisation.</p> <p>GEF COP in 2022 could be a time to address gaps in GEF7 and increase GEF aid to biodiversity-related projects and to discuss a funding window for gender-responsive implementation of the CBD- UNEP, UN Women.</p>
Capacity-building	<p>There should be a strategic framework for capacity-building developed alongside the post-2020 framework for human and institutional resources at the individual, institutional and systemic level- UNEP, IUCN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It should address management, governance and equity with clear timelines for addressing gaps- IUCN It must include IPLCs, women, youth and local NGOs to facilitate their informed participation and engagement in governance- UN Women, UNU <p>There should be capacity-building for indicator use throughout reporting- IUCN</p>	<p>CBD Post-2020 Capacity-building Strategy.</p> <p>The UNESCO Youth Forum can be a platform for dialogue.</p>

Traditional knowledge	<p>IPLCs need to give consent for the use of their traditional knowledge, with a focus on equitable ACBS- IUCN, World Bank, UN Women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An inter-Agency Liaison Group on IPLC knowledge could be established to leverage the post-2020 process to develop greater understanding of the generation, maintenance, transferal, and use of traditional knowledge- UNESCO <p>There should be a focus on incorporating benefits from the IPLC land rights and conservation nexus- OHCHR (SOM)</p>	
Knowledge and technology	<p>There should be assessments and mapping of technologies relevant to country needs for scientific cooperation and technological transfer, potentially through NBSAPs- IUCN</p> <p>A clearing-house mechanism should be developed for knowledge management- IUCN</p>	
<u>Awareness and communication</u>	<p>Communication should be seen as an enabling activity that requires support from all levels of stakeholders- UNEP</p> <p>A communication and outreach strategy must be developed as soon as possible- UNEP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It should provide a consistent narrative for biodiversity-related conventions to communicate cross-cutting priorities to other sectors- UNESCO, UNEP, CMS (SOM) It should highlight the links between biodiversity and climate change and should highlight the explicit connection of the framework to the SDGs- IUCN It should include necessary tools and resources- IUCN <p>Efforts should be made to move away from actions oriented around education, promotion and awareness towards promoting empowerment, participation, and advocacy-oriented actions- UNESCO</p>	The utility of joint townhalls for the Rio Conventions was highlighted at EMG SOM.
<u>NBSAPs</u>	<p>NBSAPs should be the main mechanism for mainstreaming biodiversity in spatial plans, government policies, programmes, plans and strategies- IUCN, UNEP, World Bank, UNDRR (SOM), FAO, WMO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> They could be used to compile state and non-state voluntary commitments, in addition to biodiversity-related commitments under other conventions- UNEP, IUCN, CMS (SOM), <p>The next round of NBSAPs should strengthen their implementation role but it is crucial that the implementation of the recently completed NBSAPs not be delayed- UNEP, IUCN, CMS</p>	The UNCEEEA System of Environmental Economic Accounting can be used to highlight trade-offs and promote win-win approaches, in addition to promoting regional cooperation and monitoring NBSAP implementation.
Cross-cutting issues		
Gender	<p>The framework must be gender-responsive and should be anchored in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, 1995 Beijing Declaration- UN Women, IUCN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender perspectives and gender-responsive methodologies should be incorporated into capacity-building for CBD and national focal points- UN Women 	<p>CBD Gender Action Plan IFADs work on gender in relation to smallholders has bearings on biodiversity- IFAD.</p>

	<p>There should be a specific target that recognises the rights, roles and contributions of women and girls to biodiversity conservation- UN Women, UNCCD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A gender quota for representation in governance could be included- UN Women • Reporting should include data on gender equality and steps taken to improve agency and involvement- UN Women 	
Biosafety	<p>Wording on biosafety should be drawn from the CBD and not the Cartagena Protocol as not all Parties to the CBD are Parties to the Protocol- UNEP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation processes of the Protocol can be assessed for potential incorporation into the framework- IUCN 	
<u>(Human) rights-based approach</u>	<p>The framework should employ a human rights-based approach and be anchored in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights- IUCN, UN Women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protections for gender-based violence related to biodiversity management and conservation should be improved- UN Women • Human rights and environmental movements and activists should also receive strengthened protections- IUCN, OHCHR (SOM) <p>The framework must focus on the ethics of conservation and sustainable use- UNESCO, UN Women</p>	
<u>Human development</u>	<p>The framework should include a goal that addresses human development and biodiversity simultaneously- There should be a focus on enhancing wellbeing by enhancing ecosystem services- UNCEEEA, IUCN, UNEP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty alleviation should be part of the framework, and biodiversity should be mainstreamed in poverty alleviation and eradication, by highlighting the link between sustainable use and sustainable livelihoods- FAO, UNU, World Bank 	<p>UNESCO site-based programmes can be used to demonstrate the possibility of addressing human development and biodiversity simultaneously.</p> <p>UNDP Strategic Plan addresses biodiversity in relation to poverty eradication and inequality.</p>

LIST OF ANNEXES

1. Overview of UN entity submissions to the CBD Notifications
2. List of Key events (Post 2020 Process events and EMG members events) - available online at <https://unemg.org/events-for-the-emg-consultative-process-on-the-post-2020-global-biodiversity-framework/>
3. Summary of strategic points of the EMG Senior Officials meeting (SOM 25) on GBF- available online at <https://unemg.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/Annex-3-EMG-SOM-biodiversity-discussion-FINAL.pdf>

ANNEX 1. OVERVIEW OF UN ENTITY SUBMISSIONS TO THE CBD NOTIFICATIONS

CBD Notification	Number of UN system submissions	Policy sectors represented	UN system entities who filed submissions
2018-063 from 16/07/2018	11	1. Environment 2. Humanitarian affairs 3. Production & Services 4. Primary production 5. Social services 6. Finance & Trade	1. UNEP ¹² 2. UN-Women 3. IMO 4. FAO 5. UNU-IAS 6. UNESCO 7. CMS 8. UN Committee of Experts on Environmental Economic Accounting 9. IUCN ¹³ 10. WWF ¹⁴
2019-008 from 30/01/2019	12	1. Environment 2. Social services 3. Finances & Trade 4. Primary production 5. Humanitarian affairs	1. UNU-IAS 2. IUCN 3. UNESCO 4. UNEP ¹⁵ 5. CITES and UNCTAD (including the BioTrade Initiative) 6. UN-Women 7. FAO 8. UN Committee of Experts on Environmental-Economic Accounting 9. WWF ¹⁶
2019-075 from 06/09/2019	10	1. Environment 2. Humanitarian affairs 3. Finance & Trade	1. UNEP 2. UNCCD 3. UN-Women 4. UNCTAD (including the BioTrade Initiative) and ITC 5. IUCN ¹⁷ 6. CMS 7. World bank 8. WWF 9. FAO

¹² Submission from UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre

¹³ Submissions from IUCN, IUCN Genetics Specialist Group jointly with the Scottish Working Group on Aichi Target 13

¹⁴ Submissions from WWF International, WWF Germany and WWF Switzerland

¹⁵ Submissions each from UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre and UNEP Specially Protected Areas Regional Activity Centre

¹⁶ Submissions from WWF International, WWF Germany and WWF UK

¹⁷ Submissions from IUCN and IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas